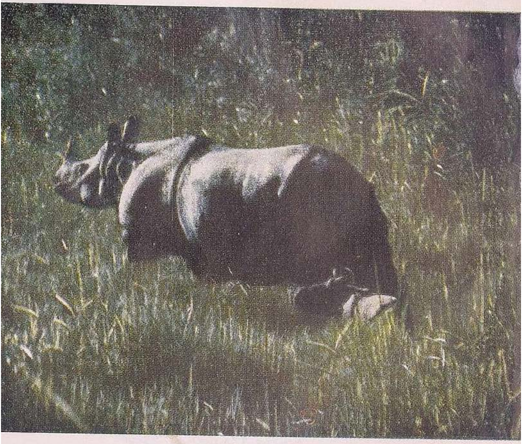
# WILD LIFE

# SANCTUARIES IN INDIA



Mother and baby rhino in Kaziranga

# WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES IN INDIA

*Issued on behalf of*
DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM
Ministry of Transport and Communications
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI

March 1961 (*Phalguna* 1882)

The factual information included in this book is liable to change from time to time. Tourists are, therefore, advised to consult travel agents or the nearest Government of India Tourist Office for up-to-date information.

Published by the Director, Publications Division, Delhi-6, and printed at Job Press Private Limited, Kanpur.

# PREFACE

This publication is not a comprehensive treatise on the wild life sanctuaries of India. Rather it is a brief introduction to some of the more important and better developed sanctuaries. It seeks to give information to tourists from abroad as well as people within this country on where to go, how to get there and what to see when they get there.

Tabulated information is given for each sanctuary, and a comprehensive table indicates the best time to visit these places. Thus the prospective tourist can assess the relative merits of the sanctuaries at a glance, and can plan a tour of the places of his choice at the right time of the year.

This booklet contains information available up to January 1960. However, as the wild life sanctuaries are continually being developed and improved, intending visitors may write to the Forest Officers concerned for the latest information.

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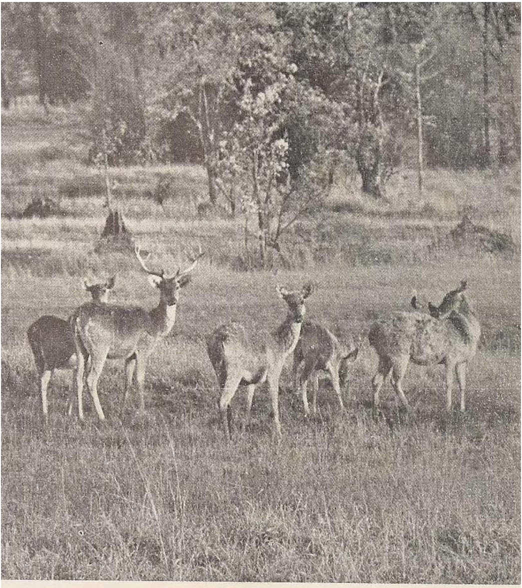


Master stag and hinds of Indian swamp deer in Kanha Park

# INTRODUCTION

*Salient Features of Sanctuaries*

The visitor to India's wild life sanctuaries—national parks are included in this category—will find much that is new and strange, much that is interesting and delightful.

In wild life conservation, India follows the internationally accepted principles, adapted to local conditions. Because of these conditions, India's wild life sanctuaries differ in some respects from those in other countries.

Firstly, the sanctuaries, even national parks where they exist, are under the jurisdiction of State Governments and not under that of the Union Government. It is not surprising, therefore, that uniformity has still to be achieved in the nomenclature of parks and sanctuaries. In some States a few 'national parks' have been established, while in others such places are still known as 'wild life sanctuaries'. A sanctuary in one State may not be inferior in value to a 'national park' in another.

Secondly, the sanctuaries are mostly under the control of the Forest Departments of the States, for they are mainly situated in or near Reserved Forests. Though Wild Life Departments have also been set up in a few States, they function in close association with, if not as part of, the Forest Departments.

Thirdly, some sanctuaries provide total protection only to wild life and not to the vegetation. This is because the Forest Department must utilise the timber and other

forest produce to meet the pressing economic needs of the country.

Fourthly, most of the sanctuaries are comparatively small in size. Even though India is a vast country, because of the pressure of population on land, large areas of wilderness are not available for use as sanctuaries.

In addition, there are other ways in which India's wild life differs from that of other countries. For instance, India's wild animals are largely nocturnal, and during day-time almost all of them are shy and retiring.

Most of India's forests have a thick cover of trees, shrub and ground vegetation. The animals, therefore, are not easily seen. The lion (in the Gir Forest) can be found fairly easily, like the African lion, but the tiger comes out but very rarely in the open in daylight. In fact, the tiger and the leopard usually have to be driven out in a 'beat' or enticed to a 'kill' or live bait, in order to be seen.

Even so, it is a fact that India possesses sanctuaries of very great charm—a delightful combination of wild life in enchanting and varied environment of forests, mountains and rivers. The number and variety of animals in India are larger than in Europe and many parts of America. Much of the wild life is exclusive to this country. For example, the chital or spotted deer, perhaps the most beautiful of all deer, is to be found in India. The black-buck is another handsome creature not found elsewhere; so also is the bizarre, 'armour-plated', great one-horned Indian rhinoceros.

In India, there is such a great diversity of climate (the wettest in the world to the driest) and elevation (lowest to the highest) that at any time of the year some sanctuary or other is always available at its best for a visit. This is an advantage that probably few countries can offer.

*Administration of Sanctuaries*

As stated earlier, sanctuaries in India are administered by the Forest Departments of the respective States. The head of the Forest Department in each State is the Chief Conservator of Forests, who is responsible to the Forest Minister. Under the Chief Conservator are Conservators, Divisional Forest Officers, Range Officers, Beat Officers, Foresters, and, at the lowest rung of the hierarchy, Forest Guards. In the Union Government, Forests come within the purview of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, with the Inspector-General of Forests as Technical Adviser to the Ministry.

On problems of wild life, the Forest Departments in most States are advised by State Wild Life Boards. Similarly, the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture is advised by the Indian Board for Wild Life on problems of national import.

*Wild Life Societies and Publications*

At present, India has one non-official wild life society—the Wild Life Preservation Society of India. It publishes a half-yearly magazine, *The Cheetal.** Wild life associations, mainly to regulate sport, exist in Kerala, the Palni Hills and the Nilgiris in Madras State, in north

* 5A Astley Hall, Dehra Dun, U.P.

Bengal and in Assam. The premier natural history organisation which has a country-wide membership and enjoys world-wide repute is the Bombay Natural History Society.* This society has a large membership and publishes a journal thrice a year. Among its outstanding publications are:

1. *The Book of Indian Animals* by S. H. Prater.
2. *The Book of Indian Birds* by Salim Ali.
3. *Indian Hill Birds* by Salim Ali.

*Advance Arrangements for Visiting Sanctuaries*

Intending visitors to wild life sanctuaries should write in advance to the Forest Officer concerned for reservation of accommodation and other facilities. The addresses of these officers are given in this booklet in the sections describing the different sanctuaries. As much notice as possible should be given in order to ensure that reservations for accommodation and transport can be made for the required dates.

Alternatively, booking can be arranged through a recognised travel agency. A list of these agencies is given on page 92.

*Best Time for Visiting*

The best time for visiting the different sanctuaries is indicated in the tables that follow the description of each. There is also a comprehensive table to indicate the best time for visiting all the sanctuaries. The relative suitability of different months for visiting the sanctuaries

---

* 91 Walkeshwar Road, Bombay-6.

has been indicated with the help of figures. Explanation of the figures is given below:

5 Best time of all.

4 Very good.

3 All right, but not very good.

2 Possible, but not fully recommended.

1 Just possible at times, but not recommended.

0 Impossible, or not allowed, or closed.

*Other Useful Hints*

The type of clothing required for use in a sanctuary can be readily known by studying the maximum and minimum temperatures given for each. As a general rule, some kind of inconspicuous *khaki*, green or grey clothing will be found suitable. White or bright colours are too conspicuous and tend to scare wild animals. Long trousers are usually worn, especially when riding an elephant.

When riding an elephant, it is best not to remain rigid, as this can be tiring. It is necessary to relax and sway with the movement of the elephant to be able to go on for hours without discomfort.

Trips on elephant-back, in a motor vehicle or by boat (or on foot in places where this is allowed) are usually undertaken in the early hours of the morning and in the hours before sunset, especially during the hot weather, as these are the times when wild life moves about in search of food and can best be seen.

If possible, one should approach wild life up-wind. A good idea is to remain motionless or hidden, letting the wild animal approach you.

When watching wild animals and birds, sudden movements should be avoided. Visitors (also local guides and *mahouts*) should refrain from suddenly pointing to them. It is believed that even staring at wild animals frightens them. When the camera must be moved, this should be done slowly.

Conversation should be avoided when a wild animal has been sighted. If unavoidable it should be confined to whispers.

Photographers of wild life may note that the use of flash-light is not allowed in some sanctuaries. In fact, flash-light is not really necessary at all, for wild life can usually be photographed during day-time.

## WESTERN INDIA

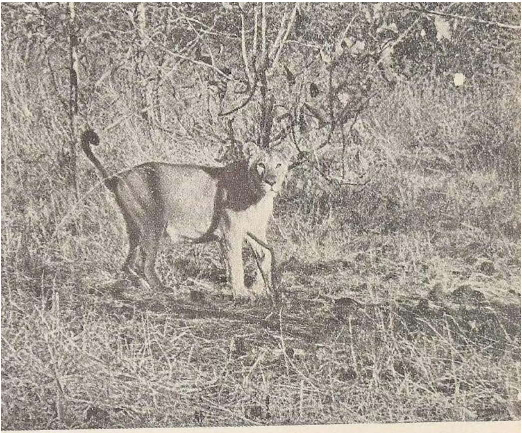
### GIR FOREST

THIS place in Gujarat State is famous as the last stronghold of the Indian lion, which was once found in most parts of western, northern and central India. About the year 1880, the lion became almost extinct in India, except in a 5,180 sq. km. (2,000-sq. mile) area of the Kathiawar peninsula, north-west of Bombay. Since then the habitat of the lion has further shrunk to about 1,295 sq. km. (500 sq. miles) of dry, stunted forest. In 1900, there were probably about 100 lions left here. Subsequently, their number increased to about 240 in 1950 and 290 in 1955.

There are in the forest a fairly large number of wild pigs (favourite food of the lion), also nilgai, chinkara, sambar, chital and four-horned antelope. Peafowl are numerous for the bird enjoys protection on account of religious sentiment. Other birds are also plentiful. Lions are fully protected and compare favourably with the African lion in size and build, even though the habitat of the Indian lion is lower in elevation and warmer than that of the African species. The beautiful tree, 'Flame of the Forest', is in full bloom in January and February.

*Location and Route*

The Gir Forest is 61 km. (38 miles) from Junagadh *via* Mendarda. It is connected by rail and road to the



Lioness in Gir Forest

adjacent cities and to Bombay. The railhead is Sasan on the metre-gauge line of the Western Railway. It is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour's flying time from Bombay airport to Keshod by a scheduled air service. Keshod is about 67 km. (42 miles) from Sasan which is the headquarters and focal centre of the lion area. Taxis are available, but it is advisable to make prior arrangements for transport through the Forest Department.

Enquiries for reservations (with at least 15 days' notice) and information about changes in rules should be

addressed to:

The Divisional Forest Officer,
Gir Division,
**Junagadh,** (Gujarat).

*Accommodation and other Facilities*

There is a good Forest Rest House at Sasan. The charges* are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Upper main-building | Rs. 2·50 per bed (Rs. 5·00 for 2 beds in one room). |
| Lower building | Rs. 2·00 per bed (Rs. 4·00 for 2 beds in one room). |
| Light and water | Small extra charge is recovered. |
| Catering | Rs. 11·00 per day, non-vegetarian; Rs. 8·00 per day, vegetarian. |
| Conveyance | Rs. 0·75 per mile, per jeep (not more than 4 passengers). Re. 1·00 per mile for station-wagon (not more than 5 passengers). |

Arrangements for viewing lions (including locating, supplying trackers and *mazdoors*, etc.) are made by the Forest Department for a party not exceeding 20 members (in which boys and girls below 14 will be restricted to 5), but there is no guarantee that lions will be seen. The charges for the arrangements are Rs. 150.

* Special concessions are allowed to students on application to the Conservator of Forests.

For photographing the lion, prior permission is necessary from the Conservator. The charges are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amateurs (still cameras) ... ... | Rs. | 1·00 |
| Amateurs (cine cameras) ... ... | Rs. | 5·00 |
| Professionals (still cameras) ... ... | Rs. | 10·00 |
| Professionals (cine cameras) ... ... | Rs. | 500·00 |

*Best Time for Visiting*

The best time to view the Indian lion is during the period from January to May. In June the weather conditions are rather uncertain. From July to October, the monsoon rains prevent motoring along the fair-weather forest roads. The months of March, April and May are rather warm.

ALTITUDE: 61—122 m. (200—400 ft.) above sea level.
RAINFALL: 889 mm. (35 in.) per annum.

## GIR FOREST

| Month | Index | Weather | Temperature | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Max. | | Min. | | |
| | | | °C | °F | °C | °F | |
| January .. | 5 | Fine, cool | 21·1 | 70 | 12·8 | 55 | Undergrowth and grass drying up. Good time. |
| February .. | 5 | –do– | 26·7 | 80 | 12·8 | 55 | Undergrowth and grass dried up. Best time. |
| March .. | 5 | Rather warm | 35·0 | 95 | 18·3 | 65 | Best time. Warm. |
| April .. | 5 | –do– | 37·8 | 100 | 26·7 | 80 | Best time. Warmer. |
| May .. | 5 | –do– | 40·6 | 105 | 26·7 | 80 | Good time. Warmer. |
| June .. | 3 | Showers start | 40·6 | 105 | 26·7 | 80 | Conditions uncertain. If fine, first half of the month is all right. |
| July .. | 1 | Rains | 37·8 | 100 | 26·7 | 80 | Monsoon conditions. |
| August .. | 1 | –do– | 32·2 | 90 | 26·7 | 80 | Monsoon conditions. |
| September | 1 | –do– | 32·2 | 90 | 26·7 | 80 | Monsoon conditions. |
| October .. | 2 | Showers | 32·2 | 90 | 26·7 | 80 | Monsoon receding. |
| November | 3 | Fine, cool | 29·4 | 85 | 21·1 | 70 | Undergrowth and grass thick. Fair time |
| December | 4 | –do– | 29·4 | 85 | 12·8 | 55 | Undergrowth and grass starting to dry up. Fair time. |

## NORTH INDIA

### KEOLADEO GHANA SANCTUARY

THE Ghana* Sanctuary used to be the far-famed duck shooting preserve of the rulers of the former princely State of Bharatpur. Migratory ducks and geese frequent the swampy areas in the winter from November to February and shooting is permitted during these months. But during the summer months from July to October it is a sanctuary for numerous indigenous breeding water-birds. Keoladeo Ghana consists of a natural depression, sparsely covered with medium-sized trees and shrubs. During the monsoon months this becomes a shallow lake with the water level artificially raised by water sluiced in from outside.

Among bird sanctuaries in India, it is one of the best breeding placcs for water-birds, particularly when the amount of water let into it from the adjacent irrigation channel is enough to attract the breeding birds. They assemble in large numbers during the months of July and August, and breeding takes place until October when the young birds are usually big enough to fly away. Prominent among these birds are the open-bill stork, painted stork, egret (3 species), darter or snake-bird, white ibis, spoonbill and grey heron. Many other species are found

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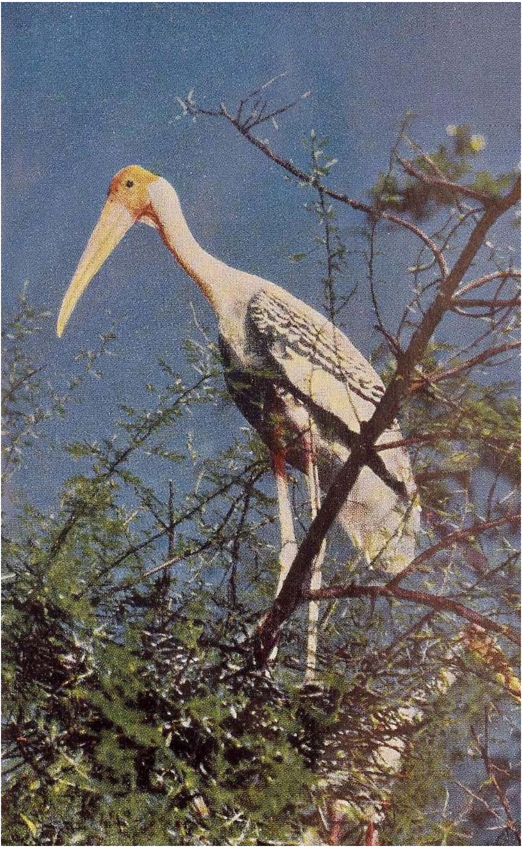
* A well-illustrated booklet on the sanctuary has been published by the Bombay Natural History Society for the Government of Rajasthan.



Painted stork at nest in Ghana→



in smaller numbers. Spectacular sarus cranes breed in the marshy environs of the sanctuary.

Small herds of blackbuck, chital and other animals roam about the drier parts of the sanctuary and enhance its charm.

*Location and Route*

This 2,883-ha. (7,000-acre) sanctuary is situated about 161 km. (100 miles) south of Delhi and 48 km. (30 miles) west of Agra. It is well-connected by good roads and is located on a main rail-route (Western Railway). The railway station is Bharatpur, from where the sanctuary is only about 3 km. (2 miles). Taxis are available in the town.

Enquiries regarding the sanctuary and whether the season for breeding birds is a good one or not should be addressed to:

The Divisional Forest Officer,
**Bharatpur,** (Rajasthan.)

*Accommodation and other Facilities*

Inside the sanctuary there is a comfortable and well-appointed Rest House called Shanti Kutir. It is a gift to the sanctuary by the Maharaja of Bharatpur. The services of a cook are available, but provisions have to be arranged by visitors themselves if a stay is envisaged. Enquiries regarding reservations and charges should be addressed beforehand to the Divisional Forest Officer, Bharatpur.

Most of the bird-watching can be done on foot from the many roads and *bunds* which criss-cross the sanctuary.

Sarus crane at nest

Small boats are available by arrangement with the Forest Department staff.

*Best Time for Visiting*

As already mentioned, July to October is the breeding season, and of these months, probably August and September are the best. Visits would be but of little avail at other times of the year, unless one is interested in observing the migratory duck (15 or more species), geese (2 species), pelicans or Siberian cranes which can be seen here during the other months.

ALTITUDE: 366 m. (1,200 ft.) above sea level.
RAINFALL: 711 mm. (29 in.) per annum.

KEOLADEO GHANA

| Month | Index | Weather | Temperature | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Max. | | Min. | | |
| | | | °C | °F | °C | °F | |
| January .. | 2 | Fine, cold | 15·6 | 60 | 4·4 | 40 | Wintry conditions. Migratory birds can be seen. |
| February .. | 2 | –do– | 23·9 | 75 | 10·0 | 50 | –do– |
| March .. | 1 | Warmer | 32·2 | 90 | 12·8 | 55 | Spring conditions. Only a few local birds can be seen. Good time for seeing animals. |
| April .. | 1 | Rather warm | 37·8 | 100 | 12·8 | 65 | –do– |
| May .. | 1 | –do– | 40·6 | 105 | 23·9 | 75 | –do– |
| June .. | 1 | –do– | 40·6 | 105 | 26·7 | 80 | –do– |
| July .. | 4 | Warm. Rain starts. | 37·8 | 100 | 26·7 | 80 | Breeding birds begin to assemble. Good time. |
| August .. | 5 | Warm. Rain | 32·2 | 90 | 23·9 | 75 | Breeding in full swing. Best time. |
| September | 5 | –do– | 32·2 | 90 | 23·9 | 75 | –do– |
| October .. | 5 | Fine, cooler | 29·4 | 85 | 21·1 | 70 | Young birds leaving nests. Good time. |
| November | 2 | Fine, cool | 23·9 | 75 | 12·8 | 55 | Winter conditions start. Migratory birds arrive. |
| December | 2 | Fine, cold | 15·6 | 60 | 4·4 | 40 | Winter conditions. Migratory birds arrive. |

This sanctuary, the old game preserve of the former rulers of Kashmir, is particularly noted for hangul or Kashmir stag. It is situated in Kashmir, and it is unnecessary to say that it is an exceedingly lovely place, with mountains up to about 3,660 m. (12,000 ft.) and a boulder-strewn river flowing at 1,830 m. (6,000 ft.). Actually it consists of Lower Dachigam, which is the winter refuge of the hangul, and Upper Dachigam which is, in part, the summer range of this deer. Himalayan black bear and wild pig are also found in Lower Dachigam. There is also a fine heronry. Numerous other birds are also to be seen. In Upper Dachigam, during summer time, brown bear and musk deer can be viewed as also the Kashmir stag.

*Location and Route*

The entrance to Lower Dachigam is 21 km. (13 miles) from Srinagar city along a metalled road. There are several routes to Upper Dachigam, including the track which leads from the lower part of the sanctuary. Local enquiries are necessary to find out which ones are open at any given time of the year.

Further information can be obtained from:

The Game Warden,
Jammu and Kashmir State,
**Srinagar,** (Kashmir).

*Accommodation and other Facilities*

Besides the famed house-boats, first-class hotels are available in and near Srinagar. There is a Rest House in

Heronry in Lower Dachigam

the sanctuary, particulars about which can be obtained from the Game Warden. Taxis are available in Srinagar at Re. 0·75 (small taxi) and Re. 1·00 (big) per mile. There is no entrance fee for the sanctuary, but permission has to be taken from the Game Warden.

*Best Time for Visiting*

If the visitor's purpose is only to see the scenery and bird life, the best periods to visit Lower Dachigam are the spring, summer and autumn. The Kashmir stag can be seen with antlers only from November onwards. In early

Kashmir stag in Lower Dachigam

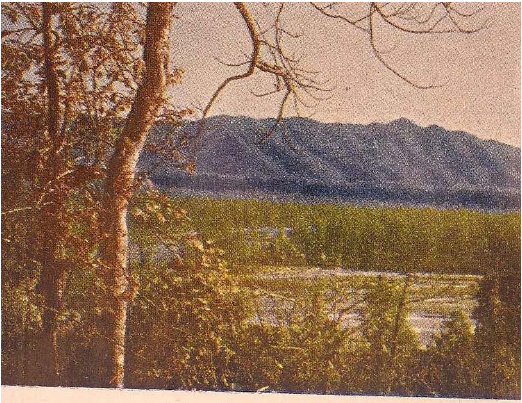
April the hinds are still there, but the stags have mostly shed their antlers and migrated to the high mountains. In Upper Dachigam it is possible to camp and trek from June to September, and there are chances of seeing the deer at that time.

ALTITUDE: 1,829—3,658 m. (6,000—12,000 ft.) above sea level.

RAINFALL: 1,016 mm. (40 in.) per annum.

## DACHIGAM SANCTUARY

| Month | Index | Weather | Temperature Max. °C | Temperature Max. °F | Temperature Min. °C | Temperature Min. °F | Remarks |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| January .. | 1 | Cold | 4·4 | 40 | –6·7 | 20 | Wintry conditions. Deer in Lower Dachigam. |
| February .. | 1 | Cold | 10·0 | 50 | –6·7 | 20 | –do– |
| March .. | 3 | Less cold | 12·8 | 55 | –3·9 | 25 | –do– |
| April .. | 4 | Cool | 18·3 | 65 | –1·1 | 30 | Stags shed antlers, and start migrating. Early spring conditions. Deer all migrate to higher altitude later in month. |
| May .. | 5 | Warm | 21·1 | 70 | 7·2 | 45 | Spring conditions. Few, if any, deer left in Lower Dachigam. |
| June .. | 5 | –do– | 26·7 | 80 | 10·0 | 50 | Summer conditions. Deer in Upper Dachigam. Bear in Lower Dachigam. |
| July .. | 5 | –do– | 29·4 | 85 | 12·8 | 55 | –do– |
| August .. | 5 | –do– | 29·4 | 85 | 12·8 | 55 | –do– |
| September | 5 | Cool | 26·7 | 80 | 7·2 | 45 | –do– |
| October .. | 5 | Cooler | 18·3 | 65 | –1·1 | 30 | Autumn conditions. Deer start returning to Lower Dachigam. |
| November | 3 | Cold | 10·0 | 50 | –3·9 | 25 | Autumn conditions. Deer mostly in Lower Dachigam. Winter starts. |
| December | 1 | Cold | 4·4 | 40 | 6·7 | 20 | Wintry conditions. Deer in Lower Dachigam. |



A view of the Corbett Park at Dhikala

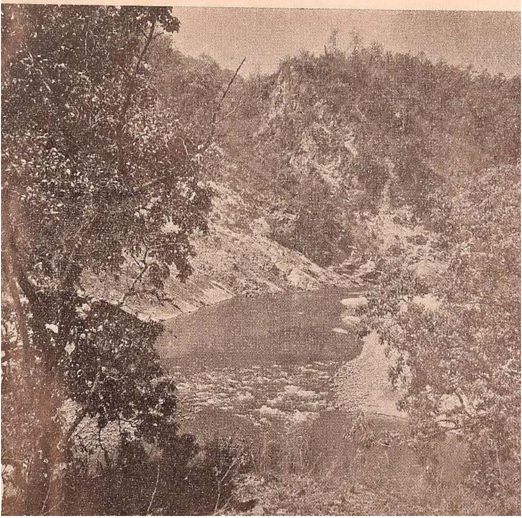
## CORBETT NATIONAL PARK

This fine park was established in 1935 and was then known as the Hailey National Park. It was re-named as the Corbett National Park in 1957, in memory of the well-known sportsman and writer, Jim Corbett. Situated in the foothills of the Himalayas, in *dun* country, it has lovely scenic views with fine forests of *sal* (*Shorea robusta*). Although the *sal* timber is felled and extracted in certain parts, the natural beauty of the place has remained unimpaired. The *duns*, or flat valleys amid the hills, are particularly beautiful, especially when the flowering trees are in bloom. The spectacular 'Flame of the Forest'

blooms here from mid-February to the end of March. These *duns* are also the home of many deer.

This park is the home of the tiger, and the locale of Jim Corbett's books. Most of F. W. Champion's tiger photographs were also taken here in the twenties of this century. In addition to the tiger the park has leopards, hyenas, jackals and wild dogs. There are also a number of wild elephants, sambar, chital, hog deer, barking deer, etc. Bears, both sloth and Himalayan, are occasionally

The gorge of the Ramganga river in Corbett Park



Concealment and cunning have enabled the leopard to survive

found. Birds of many species can be seen. Both kinds of crocodile, *gharial* (long-snouted) and *mugger*, are found in the gorge of the river Ramganga, below Boxar. The Ramganga river is known for *mahseer* fishing during the spring and early summer.

The fair-weather roads in the park are all rendered impassable by the many streams and rivers during the monsoon months from June to October. The park is, therefore, seasonal and remains open only from November till the end of May.

*Location and Route*

This park is 324 sq. km. (125 sq. miles) in extent, and is situated 245 km. (152 miles) north-east of Delhi. It is approachable both by road and rail—the railheads being Ramnagar and Haldwani. From Ramnagar (the nearer of the two stations), the distance by road is 47 km. (29 miles) to Dhikala, where the main Rest House of the park is situated. Information about the park can be obtained from:

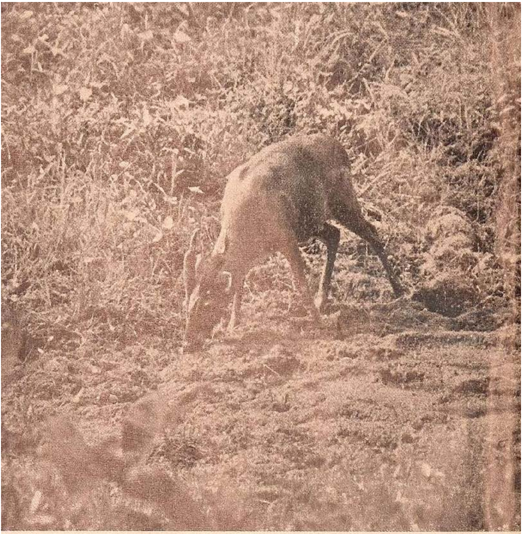
The Chief Wild Life Warden, U.P.,
Wazir Hasan Road,
**Lucknow,** (Uttar Pradesh).

An illustrated booklet and a folder on this park can also be obtained from him.

*Accommodation and other Facilities*

The Forest Rest House and Tourist Hutment at Dhikala are fully furnished and equipped in every way. The services of a cook are also available, but provisions have to be brought by visitors who intend to stay there. There are Forest Rest Houses with basic furniture at Sultan, Sarapduli, Boxar, Paterpani, Gaujpani and Jamunagwar. There is also a students' dormitory at Dhikala.

There are 8 watch towers in the park, and two riding elephants are stationed at Dhikala. A jeep (with trailer) is available at Ramnagar. About 113 km. (70 miles) of fair-weather roads connect all the Forest Rest Houses inside the park. An officer guides and helps tourists.



Barking deer buck

Fishing permits (for the Ramganga river) can be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer, Kalagarh Division, Lansdowne, U.P. The fee for a permit, which is valid for 15 days, is Re. 1·00.

The tiger is rarely seen in day-time

| Month | Index | Weather | Temperature | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Max. | | Min. | | |
| | | | °C | °F | °C | °F | |
| January .. | 4 | Fine, cold at night | 10·0 | 50 | –1·1 | 30 | Undergrowth drying. Roads open. Mist in early morning. |
| February .. | 5 | Fine, cold at night | 23·9 | 75 | 4·4 | 40 | Undergrowth and grass decreasing. Becoming warmer. Grass being burnt. Good time. |
| March .. | 5 | Fine, warm | 29·4 | 85 | 12·8 | 55 | Grass burnt. Best time. Good time for fishing, etc. |
| April .. | 5 | Fine, warm | 32·2 | 90 | 21·1 | 70 | Best time. Best time for fishing, etc. |
| May .. | 4 | –do– | 35·0 | 95 | 23·9 | 75 | All right for visiting, but rather warm during day-time. |
| June .. | 0 | Rains | 35·0 | 95 | 23·9 | 75 | Park closed because of monsoon. |
| July .. | 0 | –do– | 32·2 | 90 | 23·9 | 75 | –do– |
| August .. | 0 | –do– | 32·2 | 90 | 23·9 | 75 | –do– |
| September | 0 | –do– | 32·2 | 90 | 21·1 | 70 | –do– |
| October .. | 0 | Cooler | 21·1 | 70 | 18·3 | 65 | –do– |
| November | 1 | Fine, cold | 15·6 | 60 | 7·2 | 45 | Forest and undergrowth thick. Roads not yet ready. |
| December | 2 | –do– | 12·8 | 55 | –1·1 | 30 | Undergrowth thick. Roads open by middle of month. Mist in early morning. |

The charges for accommodation and other services are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Forest Rest House | Rs. 2·00 per day, per party. |
| Tourist Hutment | Rs. 3·00 per day, per person, per room (Rs. 5·00 for 2 persons). |
| Crockery and cutlery | Rs. 2·50 per day. |
| Light | Re. 1·00 per day |
| Elephant ride | Rs. 5·00 per trip (for not more than 4 persons). |

*Best Time for Visiting*

The park is open from November, and the roads are usually motorable by the middle of December. The park is closed from June 1 to October 31. The best months for a visit are March and April; May and February are also good.

ALTITUDE : 457—914 km. (1,500—3,000 ft.) above sea level.

RAINFALL: 2,540 mm. (100 in.) per annum.

**CHANDRAPRABHA SANCTUARY**

This place recently came into prominence as the forests elected by the Uttar Pradesh Government as an alternative home for the Indian lion. Three lions from the Gir Forest were released here early in 1957. The sanctuary has nilgai (blue bull) and wild pig. The Indian gazelle (chinkara), sambar, chital, sloth bear and leopard are also found. Among the birds there are the peafowl, grey partridge, quail, green pigeon besides many others.

*Location and Route*

This 78-sq. km. (30-sq. mile) sanctuary is situated at the eastern end of the Vindhya Range of mountains and is 69 km. (43 miles) from Varanasi (Banaras) with which it is connected by a good road. Taxis are available at Varanasi at Government-approved rates. Further information can be obtained from:

(1) The Chief Wild Life Warden, U.P.,
Wazir Hasan Road,
**Lucknow,** (Uttar Pradesh).

(2) The Divisional Forest Officer,
Varanasi Forest Division,
**Ramnagar** P.O., (Uttar Pradesh).

*Accommodation and other Facilities*

There are good hotels in Varanasi. There is a fully-furnished and equipped Tourist Hutment at site where a cook is also provided. Provisions should, however, be taken along by visitors. There are also a students' dormitory and watch towers. Elephants for riding are available at Rs. 5·00. per trip.

*Best Time for Visiting*

Although this sanctuary is accessible all the year round, the best time for visiting and photography is the months from December to April.

# CENTRAL INDIA

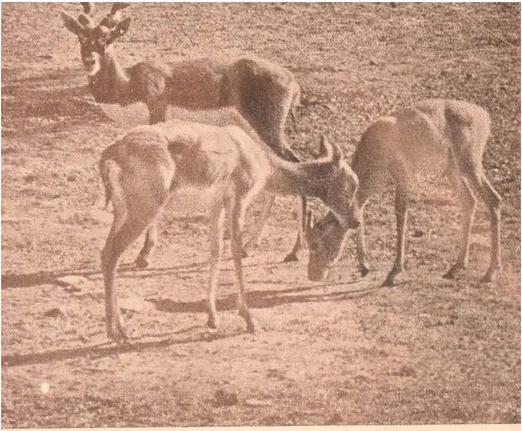
## KANHA NATIONAL PARK

THIS park is undoubtedly one of the best places for wild life in India. It was formerly known as the Banjar Valley Reserve. Probably nowhere else in India can so many heads of animals be seen out in the open, at certain times of the year. The *maidan* (open grassy area) in the centre of the park is known for its beauty. It resembles undulating English parkland with majestic *sal* trees here and there. The Indian swamp deer or barasingha is the stately animal for which Kanha is famous. The black-buck and fine herds of chital can be seen here. The gaur (Indian 'bison'), sambar, barking deer, tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, hyena, fox and other animals are also found.

Peafowl and jungle-fowl are among the 90 species of birds found here. Although the Forest Department works the forest for timber, the natural beauty of the place has remained unspoilt.

*Location and Route*

The Park extends over 251 sq. km. (97 sq. miles) and is situated in the heart of the *sal* forests of the central highlands of India. From Mandla, the district head-quarters, Kanha is 55 km. (34 miles) to the south-east. Jabalpur is only 97 km. (60 miles) to the north, and the park is easily reached by road from there. It can also be reached by road from Balaghat to the south.



Blackbuck in Kanha Park

Enquiries should be addressed to:

The Divisional Forest Officer,
West Mandla Division,
**Mandla,** (Madhya Pradesh).

*Accommodation and other Facilities*

There are two well-furnished Rest Houses at Kanha and Kisli inside the park. There is a network of fair-weather roads connecting all important parts. Watch towers and observation posts have also been erected at strategic places. Two elephants are kept at Kanha for

## KANHA NATIONAL PARK

| Month | Index | Weather | Temperature | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Max. | | Min. | | |
| | | | °C | °F | °C | °F | |
| January .. | 3 | Fine, cold | 23·9 | 75 | –1·1 | 30 | Grass dying or being burnt. Some winter showers. Fairly good time. |
| February .. | 4 | Fine, cool | 26·7 | 80 | 7·2 | 45 | Good time. |
| March .. | 4 | Fine, cool | 29·4 | 85 | 15·6 | 60 | Grass dead or burnt. Good time. |
| April .. | 5 | Fine, warm | 32·2 | 90 | 18·3 | 65 | New grass growing up. Best time. |
| May .. | 5 | Fine, warmer | 37·8 | 100 | 21·1 | 70 | Best time. |
| June .. | 4 | Fine, hot | 40·6 | 105 | 23·9 | 75 | Best time. Rains start at end of month. |
| July .. | 1 | Rains | 37·8 | 100 | 23·9 | 75 | Uncertain. All right, if dry. |
| August .. | 0 | Rains | 35·0 | 95 | 23·9 | 75 | Sanctuary unapproachable, except on foot. |
| September | 0 | –do– | 32·2 | 90 | 23·9 | 75 | –do– |
| October .. | 0 | –do– | 29·4 | 85 | 15·6 | 60 | –do– |
| November | 1 | Fine, cool | 26·7 | 80 | 7·2 | 45 | Grass high, roads under repair. |
| December | 3 | Fine, cool | 21·1 | 70 | 1·7 | 35 | Grass dying or being burnt. A few winter showers late in the month. Fairly good time. |

the use of visitors. Information about the rates, charges for accommodation, etc., can be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer, Mandla.

*Best Time for Visiting*

The Park is not accessible from the middle of July to the middle of November owing to monsoon rains. November, December and January are pleasant but the undergrowth and grass are still thick. The best time for a visit is April to June, when the grass and undergrowth has died or has been burnt. At this time animals come out to graze on the grassy *maidan.*

ALTITUDE: 610—914 m. (2,000—3,000 ft.) above sea level.

RAINFALL: 1,524 mm. (60 in.) per annum.

## SHIVPURI NATIONAL PARK

This place in Madhya Pradesh was once the game preserve of the rulers of the former princely State of Gwalior. Between 1947 and 1953 the number of wild animals in this park declined greatly. Since its establishment by the State Government as a national park in 1956, the wild life here has been increasing steadily in numbers. The park consists mainly of mixed deciduous forest, with grassy slopes here and there.

The Indian gazelle or chinkara is found in this park in good numbers, besides the sambar, chital, nilgai, wild pig, sloth bear, hyena, etc. The tiger and leopard are also seen here. In fact, this area offers good facilities for

photographing the tiger. Bird life is plentiful near the lakes and in the forest.

*Location and Route*

Located on the main Agra-Bombay road, 116 km. (72 miles) south of Gwalior, this 158-sq. km. (61sq.- mile) park is ideally situated for a visit while motoring between Delhi and Bombay. A narrow-gauge railway connects it with Gwalior.

*Accommodation and other Facilities*

There is a Circuit House and a Dak Bungalow of the Public Works Department in Shivpuri, which can be reserved in advance by applying to the Executive Engineer or to the Collector, Shivpuri, M.P. There is also a small hotel in the town. A good network of 113 km. (70 miles) of motorable roads makes motoring inside the park a pleasure. There are many watch towers and picnic shelters, and also jetties for boats on the lake.

For further information enquiries should be addressed to:

The Conservator of Forests or the Divisional Forest Officer, **Shivpuri,** (Madhya Pradesh).

*Best Time for Visiting*

This park is accessible all the year round, and the table on the following page gives an idea of the conditions prevailing at different times of the year.

ALTITUDE : 396—488 m. (1,300—1,600 ft.) above sea level.

RAINFALL: 813 mm. (32 in.) per annum.

| Month | Index | Weather | Temperature | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Max. | | Min. | | |
| | | | °C | °F | °C | °F | |
| January .. | 4 | Fine, cool | 29·4 | 85 | 8·9 | 48 | Grass and undergrowth decreasing. |
| February .. | 5 | –do– | 32·2 | 90 | 11·1 | 52 | –do– |
| March .. | 4 | Fine, warm | 35·6 | 96 | 15·6 | 60 | Grass and undergrowth dead or burnt. |
| April .. | 4 | Fine, hot | 40·0 | 104 | 21·7 | 71 | Grass and undergrowth dead or burnt. Good time for seeing animals. |
| May .. | 4 | –do– | 42·8 | 109 | 23·3 | 74 | –do– |
| June .. | 4 | Hot, some rain | 43·3 | 110 | 23·3 | 74 | Trees in leaf. Good time for seeing animals. |
| July .. | 5 | Rains | 35·6 | 96 | 24·4 | 76 | Grass growing. |
| August .. | 4 | –do– | 34·4 | 94 | 24·4 | 76 | Grass and undergrowth growing. |
| September | 4 | –do– | 23·9 | 93 | 24·4 | 76 | Grass and undergrowth high. |
| October .. | 4 | Fine, warm | 34·4 | 94 | 16·7 | 62 | –do– |
| November | 4 | Fine, cool | 31·1 | 88 | 12·2 | 54 | Grass and undergrowth dying. |
| December | 4 | –do– | 28·9 | 84 | 11·1 | 52 | –do– |

## EASTERN INDIA

### HAZARIBAGH NATIONAL PARK

THIS park was set up recently and is still in the process of development. Wild life here is now steadily on the increase, after having become greatly reduced earlier. The park comprises former private forest-land, and is mostly undulating terrain covered with dense forests of *sal* trees. Most of the animals and birds indigenous to India are to be found here.

*Location and Route*

This park of 194 sq. km. (75 sq. miles) lies on the main Patna-Ranchi road, 18 km. (11miles) from Hazaribagh town. It is easily accessible by road from Barhi on the Grand Trunk Road, from Begodar *via* Hazaribagh, and from Ranchi. The nearest airport is Patna, 201 km. (125 miles) away (Rs. 150 by taxi and Rs. 7 by bus). The nearest railway station is Kodarma which is 39 km. (24 miles). The bus fare from Kodarma to the park is Re. 1·00 per head. Taxis are not available. For further information, and for reservations in the Rest Houses, applications should be addressed to:

The Divisional Forest Officer,
**Hazaribagh Division,** (Bihar).

*Accommodation and other Facilities*

The Forest Rest House at Rajderwa is fully furnished. The cook will provide food. The rent is

HAZARIBAGH NATIONAL PARK

| Month | Index | Weather | Temperature | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Max. | | Min. | | |
| | | | °C | °F | °C | °F | |
| January .. | 4 | Fine, cool | 18·3 | 65 | 8·9 | 48 | Early mornings cold. Vegetation still thick. |
| February .. | 5 | –do– | 23·9 | 75 | 10·0 | 50 | Vegetation becoming less thick. Better time for visiting. |
| March .. | 5 | –do– | 26·7 | 80 | 12·8 | 55 | Grass drying up and being burnt. Good time for visiting. |
| April .. | 5 | Fine, warm | 29·4 | 85 | 15·6 | 60 | Best time for visiting. |
| May .. | 5 | –do– | 35·0 | 95 | 18·3 | 65 | –do– |
| June .. | 3 | Rains | 37·8 | 100 | 18·3 | 65 | Monsoon conditions. |
| July .. | 2 | –do– | 35·0 | 95 | 15·6 | 60 | –do– |
| August .. | 2 | –do– | 32·2 | 90 | 15·6 | 60 | –do– |
| September | 2 | –do– | 29·4 | 85 | 15·6 | 60 | –do– |
| October .. | 2 | Less rain | 23·9 | 75 | 12·8 | 55 | Conditions uncertain. |
| November | 3 | Fine, warm | 21·1 | 70 | 10·0 | 50 | –do– |
| December | 4 | Fine, cool | 18·3 | 65 | 10·0 | 50 | Conditions improving. Vegetation still thick. |

Rs. 4·00 per day with extra charges for water and light. The charges for meals are about Rs. 9 per day. There is also a Tourist Lodge at Rajderwa. Another Forest Rest House is located at Harhad, for which the rent is Rs. 2·00 per day with extra charges for water and light. The 10 observation towers in the park are connected by all-weather roads. Entrance to the park by the Pokharia and Bahimar gates is free for pedestrians, but vehicles are charged as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bus or Truck | Rs. 3·00 |
| Car | Re. 1·00 |
| Cycle | Re. 0·25 |

*Best Time for Visiting*

Though accessible all the year round, this park is best visited during the period from December to May.

ALTITUDE: 610 m. (2,000 ft.) above sea level.

RAINFALL: 1,016 mm. (40 in.) per annum.

## JALDAPARA SANCTUARY

This sanctuary was constituted in 1941 for the protection of the Indian rhino, and consists of riverain forest along the River Torsa in northern Bengal, not far south of the Bhutan border. In addition to some fifty to sixty rhinos, there are the sambar, swamp deer, hog deer, barking deer and wild pig. An occasional wild elephant may also be found as also a few tigers and bears. Peafowl and junglefowl are found among the many species of birds in this sanctuary.

*Location and Route*

This 93 sq.-km. (36 sq.-mile) sanctuary lies just south of the railway line which connects northern Bengal and Assam with the rest of India. The nearest railway station is Hashimara, which is only 2 km. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ mile) away from the Barodabri Tourist Bungalow. One can also go by air on bi-weekly or thrice-weekly non-scheduled flights from Calcutta to Hashimara airfield, which is 4·8 km. (3 miles) from the sanctuary. It is also possible to motor there from Cooch Behar at any time, and from elsewhere during the dry weather. A Forest Department jeep is available on application. For further information and for reservations one should apply to:

The Divisional Forest Officer,
Cooch Behar Division,
**Cooch Behar** P.O., (West Bengal.)

*Accommodation and other Facilities*

The Tourists Bungalow at Barodabri has three furnished bedrooms with attached baths, a lounge and a dining room. At present there are no arrangements for catering. Riding elephants are available on hire.

*Best Time for Visiting*

November to April is the best time to visit the sanctuary, particularly March and April when new grass is growing.

ALTITUDE: 61 m. (200 ft.) above sea level.

RAINFALL: 4,191 mm. (165 in.) per annum.

## JALDAPARA SANCTUARY

| Month | Index | Weather | Temperature | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Max. | | Min. | | |
| | | | °C | °F | °C | °F | |
| January .. | 4 | Fine, cool | 21·1 | 70 | 10·0 | 50 | Heavy dew. Undergrowth and grass drying. Fairly good time. |
| February .. | 5 | –do– | 21·1 | 70 | 15·6 | 60 | Undergrowth and grass being burnt. Good time. |
| March .. | 5 | Fine, warm | 26·7 | 80 | 23·9 | 75 | Grass burnt. Best time. |
| April .. | 5 | Rather warm, showers | 26·7 | 80 | 23·9 | 75 | New grass growing. Good time. |
| May .. | 4 | Rain | 32·2 | 90 | 26·7 | 80 | Conditions uncertain. All right if dry. |
| June .. | 2 | –do– | 32·2 | 90 | 26·7 | 80 | –do– |
| July .. | 1 | –do– | 32·2 | 90 | 26·7 | 80 | Grass high. Rains. |
| August .. | 1 | –do– | 32·2 | 90 | 26·7 | 80 | –do– |
| September | 1 | –do– | 32·2 | 90 | 26·7 | 80 | –do– |
| October .. | 2 | Less rain | 26·7 | 80 | 23·9 | 75 | Conditions improving. |
| November | 3 | Fine, cool | 21·1 | 70 | 15·6 | 60 | Conditions improved. Heavy dew. |
| December | 4 | Fine, cool | 21·1 | 70 | 12·8 | 55 | Undergrowth and grass thick. Heavy dew. Fairly good time. |

Kaziranga in Assam has justly become world-famous as the main stronghold of the great Indian one-horned rhinoceros. Till the last century, this species of rhino roamed throughout the valleys of north-east India, but has now become confined to a few sanctuaries in Assam (Kaziranga and the Manas or North Kamrup), in West Bengal (Jaldapara) and in Nepal. At the beginning of this century it was estimated that only about a dozen rhinos were left in Kaziranga. Now it is believed that there are at least 250 in this sanctuary.

In this fine sanctuary are also found the magnificent wild buffalo, sambar, swamp deer, hog deer, pig and wild elephant. Numerous water fowl frequent the *jheels* and other marshy areas. In addition to providing protection for the fauna of Assam, Kaziranga is a place where the flora is also carefully preserved, since there is no exploitation of forest or other produce in this sanctuary.

In 1908, the area now known as Kaziranga was closed to shooting and made a Reserved Forest. In 1926, it became a Game Sanctuary, and more recently it has correctly been named the Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary.

*Location and Route*

Kaziranga consists of about 430 sq. km. (166 sq. miles) of flat, swampy country on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra river. A fully furnished Tourist Lodge is situated near mile-stone 135 on the main road from Gauhati airfield. The other airfield at Jorhat is only 97 km. (60 miles) to the east. It is possible to leave

Barking deer buck

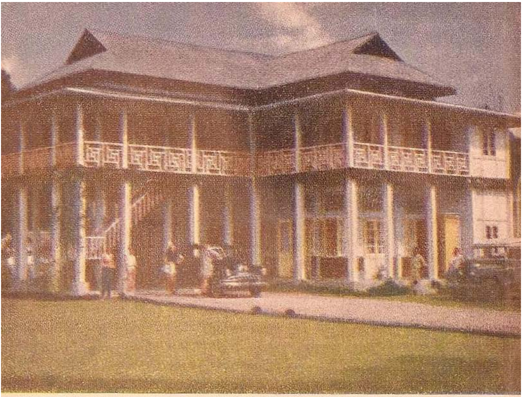
Calcutta by the morning plane and be in Kaziranga early in the afternoon. Motor transport can be had either at Gauhati or at Jorhat.

For further information, reservation of accommodation, transport and riding elephants, etc., visitors should contact or write to:

> The Divisional Forest Officer,
> Sibsagar Division,
> **Jorhat P.O.,** (Assam).

A fully illustrated and informative booklet on Kaziranga can be obtained from the State Government

Wild elephants are occasionally seen in Kaziranga



The Tourist Lodge in Kaziranga

Tourist Bureau in Assam or from the Divisional Forest Officer, Jorhat.

*Accommodation and other Facilities*

The Tourist Lodge at Kaziranga contains five bedrooms and is fully equipped. The charges for room, linen and all meals for one person are about Rs. 18·00 per day. There are also comfortable and well-furnished Forest Rest Houses at Baguri and Arimora, but there are as yet no arrangements for catering at these two places.

Inside the sanctuary there are a few jeepable tracks prepared each year and open only from December to March. Visitors usually have to go on elephant-back for observing wild life. There are watch towers also for

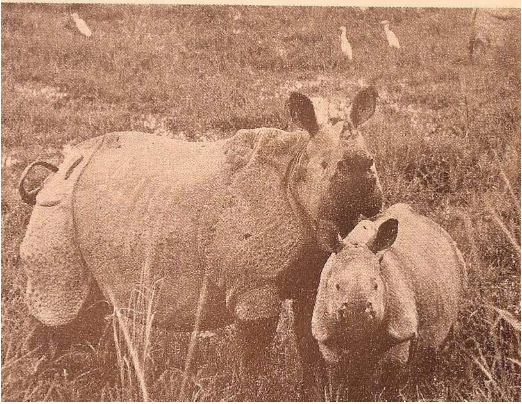
Sambar hind in thick undergrowth

observation of wild life. The fees and charges for viewing are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sanctuary view permit | Rs. 5·00 per person per day. |
| Elephant hire | Rs. 10·00 per person per trip (reduced rate if 2 or 3 persons share one elephant). |
| Camera fee (cine) | Rs. 5·00 per person per day (Rs. 10·00 for professionals). |
| Camera fee (still) | Rs. 2·00 per person per day (Rs. 5·00 for professionals). |

A hog deer buck

Mother and Baby Rhino

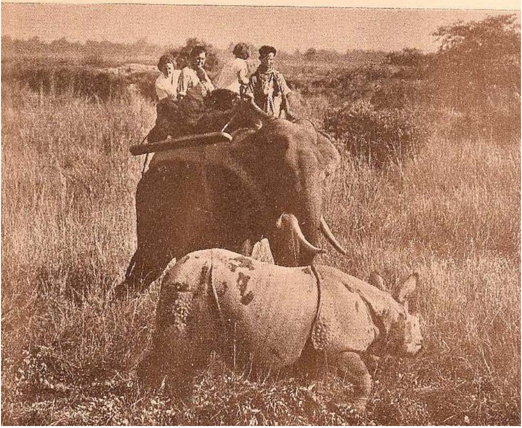


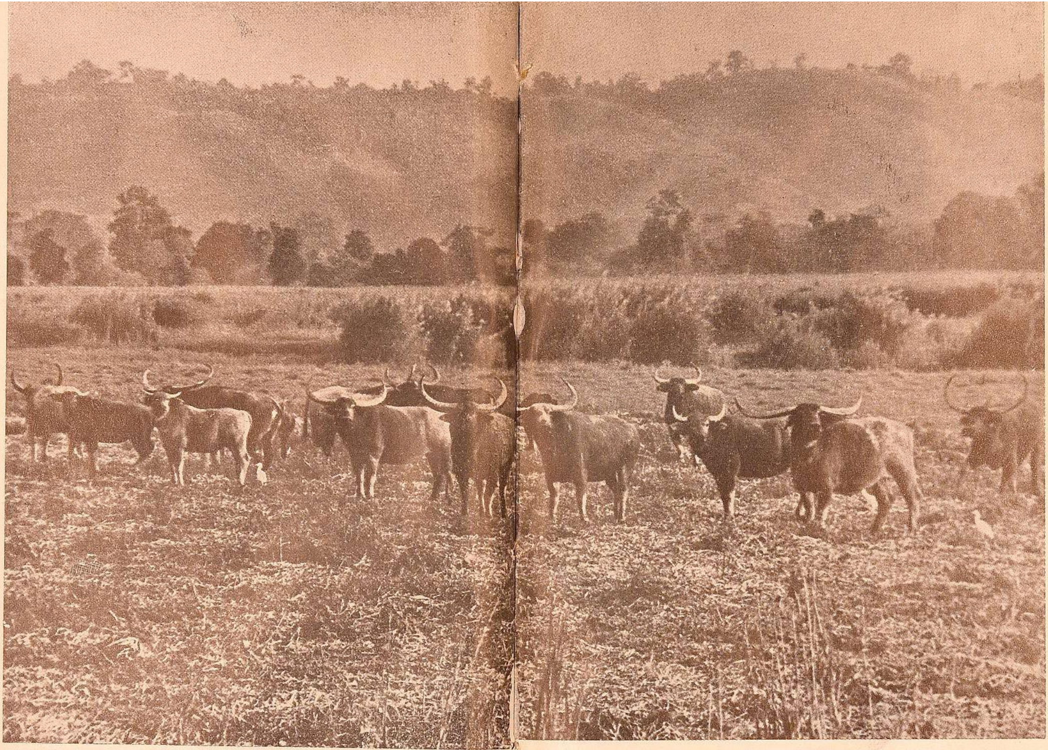
*Best time for Visiting*

The best time for visiting Kaziranga is the cold weather from November to April. From May to October it is generally possible to go out and see parts of the sanctuary, but one must be prepared for disappointment because of rain and even floods. Early morning and late afternoon (when the rhino and other animals come out to graze) are suitable for seeing wild life. Early morning is preferable during the hot weather and in the monsoon, as it is cooler. Afternoon is preferable in December and January because mornings are usually misty.

ALTITUDE: 76 m. (250 ft.) above sea level.
RAINFALL: 2,032 mm. (80 in.) per annum.

Visitors in Kaziranga meet a rhino





The magnificent wild buffalo is found in Kaziranga and Manas

A trio in a water hole in Kaziranga

## KAZIRANGA SANCTUARY

| Month | Index | Weather | Temperature | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Max. | | Min. | | |
| | | | °C | °F | °C | °F | |
| January .. | 4 | Fine, cool | 23·9 | 75 | 7·2 | 45 | Early morning mists. Dry. Afternoon visits recommended. |
| February .. | 5 | Fine, cool | 26·7 | 80 | 12·8 | 55 | Grass being burnt. Best time. |
| March .. | 5 | -do- | 29·4 | 85 | 15·6 | 60 | Grass burnt. Best time. |
| April .. | 4 | Showers, warm | 32·2 | 90 | 18·3 | 65 | New grass growing. Good time. |
| May .. | 3 | Rains | 35·0 | 95 | 21·1 | 70 | Conditions uncertain. All right if dry. |
| June .. | 2 | -do- | 35·0 | 95 | 23·9 | 75 | Only small areas at Kohora and Laodubi can be visited. |
| July .. | 2 | -do- | 35·0 | 95 | 23·9 | 75 | -do- |
| August .. | 2 | -do- | 35·0 | 95 | 23·9 | 75 | -do- |
| September | 2 | -do- | 35·0 | 95 | 23·9 | 75 | -do- |
| October .. | 3 | -do- | 32·2 | 90 | 18·3 | 65 | Small areas at Kohora and Laodubi can be visited. Conditions getting better. |
| November | 4 | Fine, cool | 29·4 | 85 | 12·8 | 55 | Swamps boggy, grass high in places. Good time for photography. |
| December | 4 | -do- | 23·9 | 75 | 8·9 | 48 | Early morning mists. Drier. Afternoon visits recommended. |

## MANAS SANCTUARY

Another fine wild life sanctuary in Assam lies at the foot of the Himalayas, where the river Manas flows through a magnificent gorge and spills on to the plains. It is also known as the North Kamrup Sanctuary. In addition to the fine mountain and river scenery, there is an abundance of wild animals and birds, both in the broad river bed and in the forest nearby. Fine *mahseer* and *bokar* fishing is to be had from November to March in the rivers Manas and Beki. A permit for fishing can be had for Rs. 2·00 per day.

*Location and Route*

This 272-sq. km. (105-sq. mile) sanctuary is in the extreme north-west of North Kamrup District in Assam, near the Bhutan border. The road into the sanctuary is motorable from October to May, and the distance by road from Gauhati is about 153 km. (95 miles). The nearest railway station is Barpeta Road.

For further information, reservation in the Rest House and for fishing permits and elephants for sight-seeing, visitors should write to:

The Divisional Forest Officer,
North Kamrup,
**Barpeta Road,** (Assam).

*Accommodation and other Facilities*

There is a fully furnished three-room Rest House at Motharguri near the mountain ranges of Bhutan. There are as yet no arrangements for catering at this place,

## MANAS SANCTUARY

| Month | Index | Weather | Temperature | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Max. | | Min. | | |
| | | | °C | °F | °C | °F | |
| January .. | 5 | Fine, cool | 23·9 | 75 | 7·2 | 45 | Grass being burnt. Fishing fair. |
| February .. | 5 | –do– | 26·7 | 80 | 12·8 | 55 | Best time for seeing wild life. Fishing good. |
| March .. | 5 | Fine, warm | 29·4 | 85 | 15·6 | 60 | –do– |
| April .. | 3 | Warm, showers | 32·2 | 90 | 18·3 | 65 | Showers. Warmer. New grass growing. Fishing not so good. |
| May .. | 2 | Rains | 35·0 | 95 | 21·1 | 70 | Hot and rainy. Road becomes difficult. |
| June .. | 1 | –do– | 35·0 | 95 | 23·9 | 75 | Rains. Road may not be open. |
| July .. | 1 | –do– | 35·0 | 95 | 23·9 | 75 | –do– |
| August .. | 1 | –do– | 35·0 | 95 | 23·9 | 75 | –do– |
| September | 1 | –do– | 35·0 | 95 | 23·9 | 75 | –do– |
| October .. | 3 | Warm. Rainfall decreasing | 32·2 | 90 | 18·3 | 65 | Road opened and repaired. Fishing starts in second half of month. |
| November | 5 | Fine, cool | 29·4 | 85 | 12·8 | 55 | Good for fishing. Jungle still thick. |
| December | 5 | –do– | 23·9 | 75 | 10·0 | 50 | Jungle and grass being burnt. Fishing fair. |

and visitors should bring their own provisions. There are camping sites and visitors may bring their tents, servants, etc.

Charges for viewing permit, elephant hire, and use of cameras are the same as at Kaziranga.

*Best Time for Visiting*

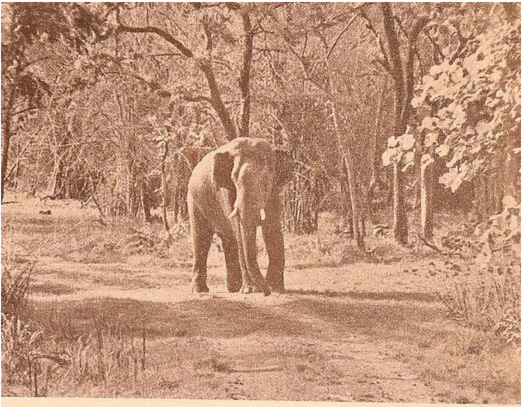
The road is usually cleared and repaired by October 15, and fishing opens about that time or shortly afterwards. After the month of May, visits are possible but not recommended.

ALTITUDE: 107 m. (350 ft.) above sea level.

RAINFALL: 4,115 mm. (162 in.) per annum.

A day's catch of *mahseer*

A school of Indian swamp deer stag in Kanha Park



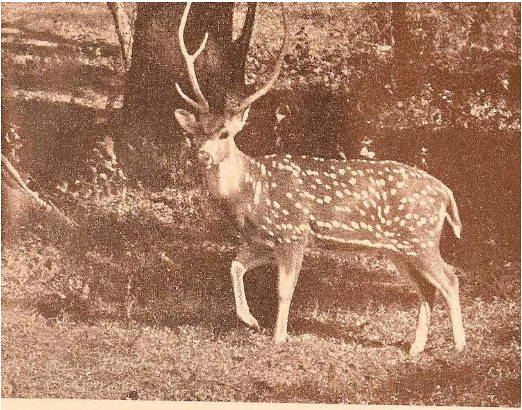
Wild tusker elephant in Bandipur

## SOUTH INDIA

### BANDIPUR SANCTUARY

BANDIPUR, once the 'game prescrve' of the Maharajahs of Mysore, is particularly noted for its fine herds of gaur ( Indian 'bison' ) and chital or spotted deer. Actually, it is the inner sanctuary or 'sanctum sanctorum' of the 803-sq. km. (310-sq. milc) Venugopal Wild Life Park, which was established in 1941.

Other wild life found in this sanctuary includes the wild elephant, sambar, barking deer, common langur, bonnet



The chital is probably the most beautiful of all deer

macaque, pig, tiger, leopard, and sloth bear. Among the birds are pea-fowl, grey jungle-fowl and spur-fowl.

A unique feature of this sanctuary is the network of good motorable roads which links up the salt-licks and water holes. About 129 km. (80 miles) of roads in an area of 57 sq. km. (22 sq. miles) provide a good opportunity of seeing wild life from a motor vehicle, while elephants take visitors to the innermost parts if required.

*Location and Route*

This sanctuary is situated on the main road, midway, between Mysore City and Ootacamund, 80 km. (50 miles) from either place. It consists mainly of open stunted forest

of small teak and axle-wood trees, with a few sandalwood trees scattered here and there, where the Mysore plateau meets the Nilgiri Range. The forest, though sparse, is most photogenic, especially after the grass and undergrowth have died or been burnt.

The nearest airport is Bangalore, which is about 219 km. (136 miles) away. The journey of 138 km. (86 miles) from Bangalore to Mysore can be done by rail or by road. From Mysore to Bandipur cars and buses are available. The journey can also be made by road from Ootacamund. Bandipur, on the Mysore side of the Madras-Mysore State boundary, adjoins Mudumalai sanctuary on the Madras side. Both the sanctuaries can therefore be visited in one trip, if desired. At certain seasons of the year the wild life wanders from one sanctuary to the other.

Applications for reservations, permits, etc., should be addressed to:

The Divisional Forest Officer,
**Mysore City,** (Mysore).

*Accommodation and other Facilities*

Three Forest Lodges, each with two suites of rooms, and one P. W. D. Guest House are available, all fully furnished and provided with servants to serve all types of food. Provisions must be taken along for a prolonged stay. A ' Motel ' (hotel for motorists) is due to be opened here in the near future. Observation towers for photographing wild life have been constructed. A motor-truck and two

elephants are at the disposal of visitors. The local Kurubars are expert trackers, and they often assist in locating wild life for visitors.

The charges for licences and transport are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stalking (weekly licences) | Rs. 2·00 per week. |
| Elephant hire | Rs. 10·00 per day. |
| Truck hire | Re. 1·00 per mile for first 10 miles, then 75 nP. per mile. Rs. 5·00 per trip if less than 5 miles. |
| Camera fee | Box camera Re. 1·00 per day. Other still cameras Rs. 2·00 per day. Cine cameras (up to 1 reel of 120 ft. film) Rs. 5·00 per day. |

*Best Time for Visiting*

The best season to see wild life is from April to June. The rainy season is from June to August. But even during the monsoon the sanctuary is accessible and, generally speaking, can be visited all the year round.

ALTITUDE: 975—1,223 m. (3,200—4,014 ft.) above sea level.

RAINFALL: 889 mm. (35 in.) per annum.

| Month | Index | Weather | Temperature | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Max. | | Min | | |
| | | | °C | °F | °C | °F | |
| January .. | 4 | Fine, cool | 21·1 | 70 | 15·6 | 60 | Cold weather—autumn colouring. Undergrowth becoming thinner. |
| February .. | 4 | Warmer | 23·9 | 75 | 18·3 | 65 | Scanty undergrowth. |
| March .. | 4 | –do– | 29·4 | 85 | 21·1 | 70 | –do– |
| April .. | 5 | Hot and dry | 35·0 | 95 | 23·9 | 75 | Best time for seeing wild life. |
| May .. | 5 | –do– | 35·0 | 95 | 23·9 | 75 | –do– |
| June .. | 4 | Rains start | 32·2 | 90 | 21·1 | 70 | Good time until the rains start. |
| July .. | 3 | Rains | 29·4 | 85 | 21·1 | 70 | Rains. |
| August .. | 3 | –do– | 29·4 | 85 | 21·1 | 70 | –do– |
| September | 3 | Less rain | 29·4 | 85 | 21·1 | 70 | Undergrowth thick. |
| October .. | 3 | –do– | 26·7 | 80 | 18·3 | 65 | Undergrowth thick. |
| November | 4 | Fine, cool | 23·9 | 75 | 18·3 | 65 | Cold weather. Autumn colouring. Undergrowth thick. |
| December | 4 | –do– | 21·1 | 70 | 15·6 | 60 | –do– |

Previously called Srirangapatna, this is one of the few bird sanctuaries of India. It consists of islands in the sacred Kaveri river, and while birds can be seen there all the year round, the months of June to August are the breeding time at the heronry. The open-bill stork, white ibis, night heron, Indian darter, cormorant and cattle egret can be seen in the sanctuary.

*Location and Route*

This 4·4-sq. km. (1·66-sq. mile) bird sanctuary is only about 1·6 km. (1 mile) from Srirangapatna, and 14·5 km. (9 miles) from Mysore. It can easily be reached by road from Mysore city. A 'coracle' or basket-boat is maintained by the Forest Department for ferrying visitors across the river.

For further information, please contact:

The Divisional Forest Officer,
**Mysore Division,** (Mysore).

*Accommodation and other Facilities*

There are good hotels in Mysore city from where the sanctuary is easily accessible by road. There is no charge for visiting this place.

*Best Time for Visiting*

This place can be visited all the year round. The actual breeding season at the heronry depends on the monsoon, but usually the birds begin to assemble in June, and by the later half of July or August the young chicks are hatched.

RANGANTHITTOO BIRD SANCTUARY

| Month | Index | Weather | Temperature | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Max. | | Min. | | |
| | | | °C | °F | °C | °F | |
| June .. | 4 | Fine | 26·7 | 80 | 15·6 | 60 | The weather conditions depend much on how strong the monsoon is all along the coast. |
| July .. | 5 | Fine, some-times cloudy | 26·7 | 80 | 15·6 | 60 | This is a heronry and the birds begin to assemble from June, and by the latter half of July or August the chicks should be out of the eggs. |
| August .. | 5 | -do- | | | | | -do- |

This fine sanctuary* on the Madras side of the inter-State boundary is adjacent to Bandipur (on the Mysore side), but it differs in some respects from the Mysore sanctuary. It is slightly lower in elevation, receives more rainfall and the jungle is thicker. The thickness of the undergrowth makes photography slightly more difficult at times, but the thicker cover encourages wild life to migrate here from Bandipur at certain seasons of the year.

If there is time at their disposal, visitors should try to include both Mudumalai and Bandipur in their itinerary, as there is plenty of wild life to be seen on both sides of the Moyar river —the natural boundary between the two States.

The main animals to be seen in Mudumalai are the elephant, gaur (Indian 'bison'), sambar, chital, barking-deer, mouse-deer (Indian chevrotain), four-horned antelope, pig, tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, common langur, bonnet macaque, Malabar squirrel, hare and porcupine. Birds include the Malabar grey hornbill, grey jungle-fowl, red spur-fowl and two species of partridge.

*Location and Route*

Extending over 295 sq. km. (114 sq. miles), this sanctuary consists of undulating country at the foot of the Nilgiri Hills, and (like Bandipur) lies on the main road from

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*An illustrated guide-book on this sanctuary has been published by the Madras Forest Department.

Ootacamund to Mysore, being 64 km. (42 miles) from Ootacamund. It can therefore be approached either from the Mysore side (see description of Bandipur Sanctuary), or by road from Ootacamund.

Applications for further information and reservations should be addressed to:

State Wild Life Officer,

136, Peters Road,

**Madras**-14.

*Accommodation and other Facilities*

There is a Forest Rest House and Tourist Lodge called 'Abhayaranyam', each with two suites of rooms, at Kargudi, which is on the main road and is the headquarters of this sanctuary. It has modern facilities for visitors' comfort with kitchen and cook, but for a long stay provisions must be brought by visitors.

There are about 72 km. (45 miles) of fair-weather roads along which motoring can be done, except in the rainy season. Six observation towers have been constructed at salient points overlooking salt-licks and water holes. The charges for accommodation, licences and transport are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tourist Lodge | Rs. 2·00 per person, Rs. 3·00 per couple, and Rs. 10·00 for parties not exceeding 5 in number, per suite, per day. |

## MUDUMALAI SANCTUARY

| Month | Index | Weather | Temperature Max. °C | Temperature Max. °F | Temperature Min. °C | Temperature Min. °F | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January .. | 4 | Fine, slight showers | 21·1 | 70 | 12·8 | 55 | Grass being burnt. |
| February .. | 5 | Fine | 23·9 | 75 | 18·3 | 65 | Burning of grass completed. |
| March .. | 5 | Fine, warm | 29·4 | 85 | 21·1 | 70 | Best time for seeing wild life. New grass growing. |
| April .. | 5 | –do– | 32·2 | 90 | 23·9 | 75 | –do– |
| May .. | 5 | Early showers | 32·2 | 90 | 23·9 | 75 | –do– |
| June .. | 3 | Rains | 32·2 | 90 | 21·1 | 70 | Good time. Rains start this month. |
| July .. | 2 | –do– | 29·4 | 85 | 21·1 | 70 | Rain during this month. |
| August .. | 2 | –do– | 29·4 | 85 | 21·1 | 70 | –do– |
| September | 2 | –do– | 29·4 | 85 | 21·1 | 70 | –do– |
| October .. | 3 | –do– | 26·7 | 80 | 18·3 | 65 | Vegetation luxuriant and thick. |
| November | 4 | Late showers | 23·9 | 75 | 18·3 | 65 | –do– |
| December | 4 | Fine | 21·1 | 70 | 12·8 | 55 | Vegetation drying up. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Forest Rest House | Re. 0·50 per person, Re. 0·75 per couple and Rs. 2·50 for parties exceeding 2 persons, per suite per day. |
| View permit | Re. 1·00 per person. |
| Elephant hire | Rs. 10·00 per trip (Rs. 5·00 for less than 2 hours). |
| Camera fee | Still cameras—nil<br>Cine cameras—Rs. 100 per day, except for purely personal or non-commercial purposes. |

*Best Time for Visiting*

From February till the end of June is the best time for a visit to this sanctuary. At this time, the old grass has been burnt and new grass is growing. The jungle is luxuriant and provides thick cover for wild life during October-November.

ALTITUDE: 914—1,158 m. (3,000—3,800 ft.) above sea level.

RAINFALL: 1,422 mm. (56 in.) per annum.

This famous breeding-place for birds has in practice been a sanctuary for over a century and a half, since the local villagers protected and valued the birds for the guano (bird droppings), which is an excellent fertiliser. The artificial lake, which forms the heronry, irrigates the local rice fields, while the *Barringtonia* trees which grow in the water provide ideal nesting sites for the breeding birds.

Among the birds that breed here every winter from November to February, depending on the timing and strength of the monsoon rains, are the spoonbill, openbill stork, grey heron, Indian darter, cormorant (two species), egret, white ibis and night heron.

*Location and Route*

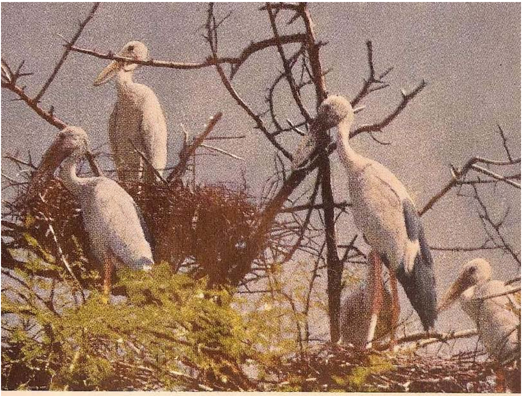
This lake is in the district of Chingleput and is about 30 ha. (74 acres) in area. Situated 87 km. (54 miles) south of Madras, it is easily approachable by good roads from Madras, and from other cities. The nearest railway station is Karunghuzhi, 11·3 km. (7 miles) away.

Further particulars can be obtained from:

The State Wild Life Officer,
136, Peters Road,
**Madras**-14.

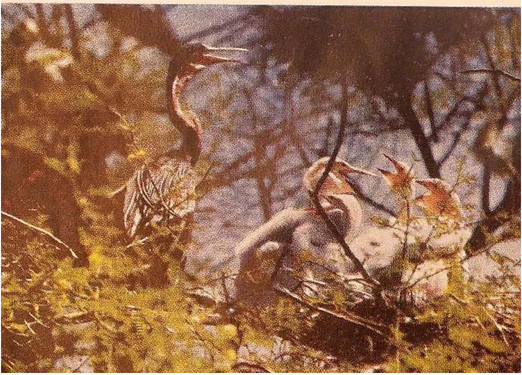
*Accommodation and other Facilities*

There are many first-class hotels in Madras. Those who wish to camp at Karunghuzhi Rest House should write for further information.



Openbill storks nesting in a sanctuary

Indian darter with young ones in a bird sanctuary



## VEDANTHANGAL BIRD SANCTUARY

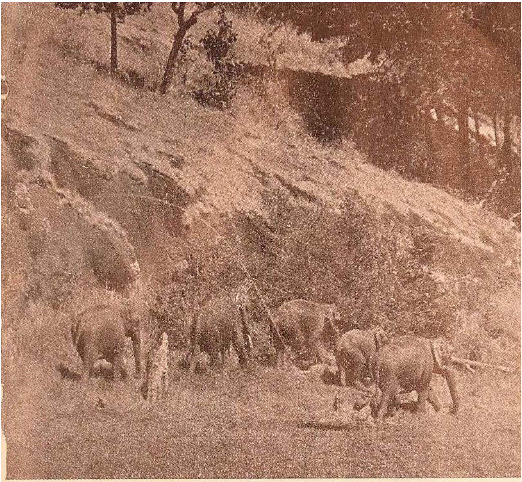
| Month | Index | Weather | Temperature | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Max. | | Min. | | |
| | | | °C | °F | °C | °F | |
| January .. | 5 | Cool | 26·7 | 80 | 18·3 | 65 | Best time to see breeding birds. |
| February .. | 4 | Warm | 32·2 | 90 | 23·9 | 75 | Early breeders leave sanctuary with grown-up young. Population reduced. |
| March .. | 3 | Warmer | 35·0 | 95 | 26·7 | 80 | Population much reduced. Lake starts drying up. |
| April, May, June, July, August, September | | | | | | | Lake almost dry. Practically no birds. |
| October .. | 3 | Rather warm | 35·0 | 95 | 29·4 | 85 | Birds start coming to the sanctuary. |
| November | 4 | Warm | 32·2 | 90 | 23·9 | 75 | Birds come to the sanctuary. |
| December | 5 | Cool | 29·4 | 85 | 18·3 | 65 | Best time to see breeding birds. |

*Best Time for Visiting*

The birds breed mainly during December and January, the exact time for each species depending on the amount of water, food supply and such other factors.

ALTITUDE: 122 m. (400 ft.) above sea level.

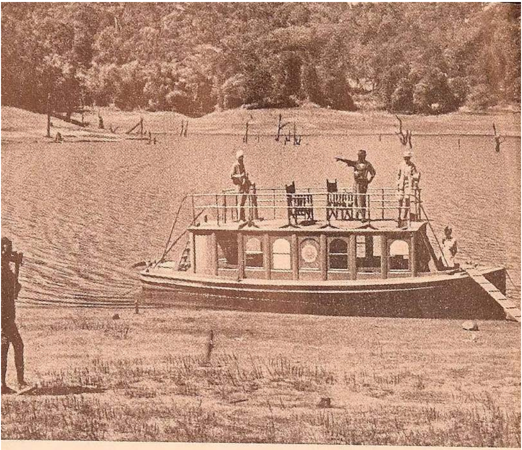
RAINFALL: 1,143 mm. (45 in.) per annum.



A herd of wild elephants in Periyar

## PERIYAR SANCTUARY

The Periyar lake was artificially created in the year 1900 for providing water for irrigation in Madras State. The whole area of the sanctuary abounds in lovely natural scenery in one of the most beautiful parts of India. An added attraction is its wild life. The lake has many delightful creeks, waterways, promontories and islands, thus rendering it possible to get good views of wooded hills

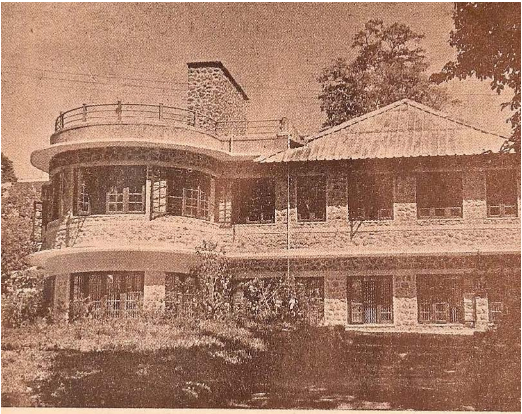


Wild life in Periyar can be viewed from a comfortable motor boat

and valleys, with grassy areas where glimpses of wild life can be had.

It is particularly known for comfortable accommodation and the availability of motor-boats for seeing the sanctuary and its wild life with the greatest ease.

The animal most seen here is probably the wild elephant, of which there are supposed to be hundreds. Then there is the gaur (Indian ' bison ') which still survives in small herds and can be seen grazing on the hillsides. The sambar, barking deer and pig are also found, and



Aranya Nivas Hotel near Periyar

occasionally the tiger, leopard and sloth bear. The chevrotain is rare. Water-birds are fairly well represented here, and other birds include hornbills (two species).

*Location and Route*

Lake Periyar is about 25·9 sq. km. (10 sq. miles) in area when at high level, while the whole sanctuary is about 673 sq. km. (260 sq. miles). It is situated on the Kerala side of the Kerala-Madras boundary, and is approached by the main Cochin-Madurai road. The nearest railway stations are Kottayam 116 km. (72 miles) away in Kerala, and Madurai 142 km. (88 miles) away in Madras State. The airports are Cochin 193 km.

(120 miles) away in Kerala, and Madurai and Tiruchirapalli 233 km. (145 miles) away in Madras State. There are ample motor transport facilities from all these places to the sanctuary.

Further information can be obtained from:

The Game Warden,
**Peermade,** Kerala.

*Accommodation and other Facilities*

There is a fine modern nine-room hotel called 'Aranya Nivas' at Thekkady, inside the sanctuary, for which all-inclusive charges are Rs. 25·00 per day for a single bedroom with attached bath, and Rs. 40·00 for a double bedroom with attached bath. Monthly terms can also be arranged. For accommodation here and at the Tourist Bungalow at Edapalayam close by, letters should be addressed to the Manager, Aranya Nivas Hotel, Thekkady P.O., Kerala.

Two Rest Houses right inside the sanctuary at Thannikudy and Mullakudy are available for visitors who wish to venture farther into the interior and who can bring their own provisions, etc. The one at Thannikudy is well furnished and is close to the famous *mahseer* fishing spot on the Periyar river, before it flows into the lake.

Ample boating facilities are provided at the lake for seeing the sanctuary. A reservation fee of Rs. 10·00 is charged, which is adjusted towards hire charges. Hire charges are Rs. 6·00 per hour (in addition to the usual boat hire) for a boat with a capacity of 12 adult persons.

## PERIYAR SANCTUARY

| Month | Index | Weather | Temperature | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Max. | | Min. | | |
| | | | °C | °F | °C | °F | |
| January .. | 4 | Cool | 26·7 | 80 | 23·9 | 75 | Good time. |
| February .. | 4 | Slightly warm | 26·7 | 80 | 23·9 | 75 | -do- |
| March .. | 5 | Warm | 29·4 | 85 | 23·9 | 75 | Grass being burnt. Best time. |
| April .. | 5 | Warm, showers | 32·2 | 90 | 26·7 | 80 | Grass burnt. Best time. |
| May .. | 5 | -do- | 32·2 | 90 | 26·7 | 80 | New grass growing up. Best time. Good for mountaineering. |
| June .. | 3 | Rain | 32·2 | 90 | 26·7 | 80 | Conditions uncertain. All right if not raining. |
| July .. | 2 | -do- | 26·7 | 80 | 23·9 | 75 | -do- |
| August .. | 2 | -do- | 26·7 | 80 | 23·9 | 75 | -do- |
| September | 3 | Some rain | 32·2 | 90 | 26·7 | 80 | Conditions improving. |
| October .. | 4 | Showers | 29·4 | 85 | 23·9 | 75 | Conditions improving. Good for fishing. |
| November | 4 | Fine, cool | 29·4 | 85 | 23·9 | 75 | Better weather. Good for fishing. |
| December | 4 | -do- | 29·4 | 85 | 23·9 | 75 | Good time. Good for fishing. Autumn colouring. |

Reservation of boats is to be arranged with the Game Ranger, Thekkady, as much in advance as possible.

Another charge is the sanctuary entrance fee of Re. 0·50 per head. There is a watch tower (*machan*) for observing wild life.

*Best Time for Visiting*

This sanctuary is accessible all the year round, with only slight variations in suitability due to weather conditions and the level of the lake.

ALTITUDE : 914—1,828 m. (3,000—6,000 ft.) above sea level.

RAINFALL : 2,540 mm. (100 in.) per annum.

COMPREHENSIVE TABLE SHOWING THE BEST MONTHS OF THE YEAR FOR VISITING INDIA'S WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES

| Month | GIR FOREST | KEOLADEO GHANA | Dachigam | CORBETT PARK | Chandraprabha | KANHA PARK | Shivpuri Park | HAZARIBAGH PARK | Jaldapara | KAZIRANGA | Manas | BANDIPUR | Ranganthittoo | MUDUMALAI | Vedanthangal | PERIYAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| February | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| March | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| April | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| May | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| June | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| July | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| August | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| September | 1 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| October | 2 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| November | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| December | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 |

KEY :

5 Best time.
4 Nearly as good.
3 All right, but not so good.
2 Possible, but not fully recommended.
1 Just possible at times, not recommended.
0 Impossible, or not allowed, or closed.

NOTE : The more important and better developed sanctuaries are shown in capital types, e.g., CORBETT PARK, while other sanctuaries described in this booklet are in smaller types, e.g., Chandraprabha.

# ABBREVIATIONS AND LOCAL TERMS

*bait:* domestic animal, usually a goat or young buffalo, tied up to attract lion, tiger and leopard.

*barasingha:* (lit. 'twelve horns') refers to the Indian swamp deer in Madhya Pradesh, etc., and the Kashmir stag in Kashmir.

*bawarchi:* cook.

*bearer:* personal servant, valet.

*beat:* (i) a sub-division of a Forest Range or (ii) a drive in a forest by beaters driving out game.

*bheel, bil* (*also jheel*); a small lake.

*bokar:* a sporting fish (*Barbus hexagonalepsis*).

*bund:* an embankment, often a road on an embankment.

*C.C.F:* Chief Conservator of Forests.

*chowkidar:* watchman, usually in-charge of a rest house.

*Circuit House:* a rest house, usually maintained by the P.W.D., for Government officials on tour.

*Dak Bungalow:* a rest house, usually maintained by the P.W.D., for members of the public on tour.

*D.C.:* Deputy Commissioner, or Deputy Collector.

*D.F.O.:* Divisional Forest Officer.

*dun, doon:* a flat valley in the foothills of the Himalayas.

*F.R.H.:* Forest Rest House.

*ft.:* foot/feet.

*gaddi:* the pad on a riding elephant.

*gharial:* the fish-eating species of crocodile.

*ha:* hectares.

*hangul:* Kashmir stag.

*howdah:* the box-like seat on a riding elephant.

*in.:* inch/inches.

*jheel:* see *bheel.*

*khansama:* cook (usually in a rest house).

*kill:* the wild animal killed by a lion, tiger, leopard or other predatory animal.

*km.:* kilometres.

*m.:* metres.

*mm.:* millimetres.

*machan:* a small platform built, usually on a tree, for sitting up for a wild animal to come out.

*mahout:* elephant driver.

*mahseer, mahasir:* a sporting fish (*Barbus tor*), sometimes known as the Indian salmon.

*maidan:* open grassy area with short grass.

*sq.:* square.

*mazdoor:* labourer.

*mugger:* the carnivorous type of crocodile.

*P.W.D.:* Public Works Department.

*Range:* a unit area for Forest Management.

*sal:* a species of hardwood tree (*Shorea robusta*).

*shikari:* (i) a sportsman or (ii) a professional tracker who accompanies sportsmen.

*S.D.O.:* Sub-Divisional Officer.

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5. Temple Tiger and Other Stories *by* Jim Corbett
6. Man-Eaters of Kumaon *by* Jim Corbett
7. The Man-Eating Leopard of Rudraprayag *by* Jim Corbett
8. Ahead Lies the Jungle *by* Suresh Vaidya
9. Soondar Mooni *by* E. O. Shebbeare

# LIST OF RECOGNISED TRAVEL AGENCIES, CITY-WISE

### *New Delhi*

Orient Express Co. Ltd.,
70, Janpath,
New Delhi (Head Qrts.)

Iyer & Son Ltd.,
United India Building,
'F' Block, Connaught Place,
New Delhi (Head Qrts.)

Saha & Rai Travels Ltd.,
9A-Connaught Place,
Central Ring,
New Delhi (Head Qrts.)

American Express Co. Inc.,
Hamilton House, 'A' Block,
Connaught Place,
New Delhi (Branch)

Cox & Kings (Agents) Ltd.,
Indra Palace, Connaught Place,
New Delhi (Branch)

Mercury Travels (India) Ltd.,
Imperial Hotel,
New Delhi (Branch)

Trade Wings Ltd.,
60, Janpath,
New Delhi (Branch)

Jeena & Co.,
Indra Palace,
Connaught Circus,
New Delhi (Branch)

### *Calcutta*

Trade Wings (Calcutta) Ltd.,
15, Old Court House Street,
Calcutta-1 (Head Qrts.)

Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.,
21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta-1 (Head Qrts.)

Mercury Travels (India) Ltd.,
P.O. Box No. 925, Grand Hotel,
15, Chowringhee Road,
Calcutta (Head Qrts.)

National Travel Agency,
3, Wellesley Place,
Dalhousie Square, Calcutta

Everett Travel Service,
1, Old Court House Street,
Calcutta (Head Qrts.)

American Express Co. Inc.,
P.O. Box 2311,
21, Old Court House Street,
Calcutta (Branch)

National & Grindlays Bank Ltd.,
6, Church Lane,
Calcutta (Branch)

Jeena & Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.,
25, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta (Branch)

Orient Express Co. Ltd.,
Norton Buildings,
1 & 2 Court House Corner,
Calcutta (Branch)

American Express Co. Inc.,
Orient Building,
Bombay Road,
Bombay (Head Qrts.)

Thos. Cook & Son Ltd.,
P.O. Box 46, Cooks Building,
D. Naoroji Road,
Bombay-1 (Head Qrts.)

Jeena & Co.,
Post Box No. 849,
10, Veer Nariman Road,
Fort, Bombay-1 (Head Qrts.)

Lee & Muirhead (India) Ltd.,
12, Rampart Row,
Fort, Bombay (Head Qrts.)

Trade Wings Ltd.,
30/32, Rampart Row,
Fort, Bombay (Head Qrts.)

Cox & Kings (Agents) Ltd.,
Lloyds Bank Building,
Hornby Road,
Post Box 398,
Bombay-1 (Head Qrts.)

National & Grindlays Bank Ltd.,
Post Box No. 93, Mint Road,
Bombay (Head Qrts.)

N. Jamnadas & Co.,
Travel Agents,
16, Bank Street,
Fort, Bombay (Head Qrts.)

M/s Jamnalal & Sons Ltd.,
(Hind Musafir Agency),
Vishnu Bhawan,
Relief Road,
Bombay (Head Qrts.)

Airfreight Private Ltd.,
Neville House,
Nicol Road,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay (Head Qrts.)

Asiatic Travel Service,
Post Box No. 1568,
12, Murzban Road,
Fort, Bombay-1 (Head Qrts.)

Vensimal Bassarmal & Bros.,
521, Kalbadevi Road,
P.O. Box No. 2112,
Bombay (Head Qrts.)

Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.,
5, Graham Road,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay-1 (Branch)

Mercury Travels (India) Ltd.,
70, Forbes Street,
Rampart Row Corner,
Fort, Bombay-1 (Branch)

Orient Express Co. Ltd.,
Petit Building,
359, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road,
Bombay (Branch)

*Madras*

Ram Mohan & Co. Ltd.,
National Insurance Building,
362, Netaji Subhas Road,
Madras-9 (Head Qrts.)

Bharat Travel Service Ltd.,
Tourist Agents,
" Caithness Hall ",
310/311, Linghi Chetty St.,
Madras (Head Qrts.)

Thos. Cook & Son Ltd.,
4/5 First Line Beach,
George Town,
Madras (Branch)

*Varanasi (Banaras)*

The Indian Travel Corporation Ltd.,
Bans Phatak,
Varanasi (Banaras) Cantt.,
Varanasi (Head Qrts.)

*Lucknow*

The Indian Travel Corporation Ltd.,
Burlington Hotel,
Lucknow (Branch)

*Ahmedabad*

M/s. Jamnalal Sons Ltd.,
(Hind Musafir Agency),
Vishnu Bhawan,
Relief Road,
Ahmedabad-1 (Branch)

*Ahmedabad*

Airfreight (Private) Ltd.,
Ramolia Building,
Relief Road,
Ahmedabad (Branch)

*Poona*

Trade Wings Ltd.,
276, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Poona (Branch)

*Hyderabad*

G. Raghunathmull Bank Ltd.,
Tourist Agents,
Hyderabad (Deccan) (Head Qrts.)

Trade Wings Ltd.,
5-8-616 Abid Road,
Hyderabad (Branch)

*Bangalore*

Thos. Cook & Son Ltd.,
200, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Bangalore (Branch)

Bharat Travel Service Ltd.,
D-9, Fifth Main Road,
Gandhinagar,
Bangalore-2 (Branch)

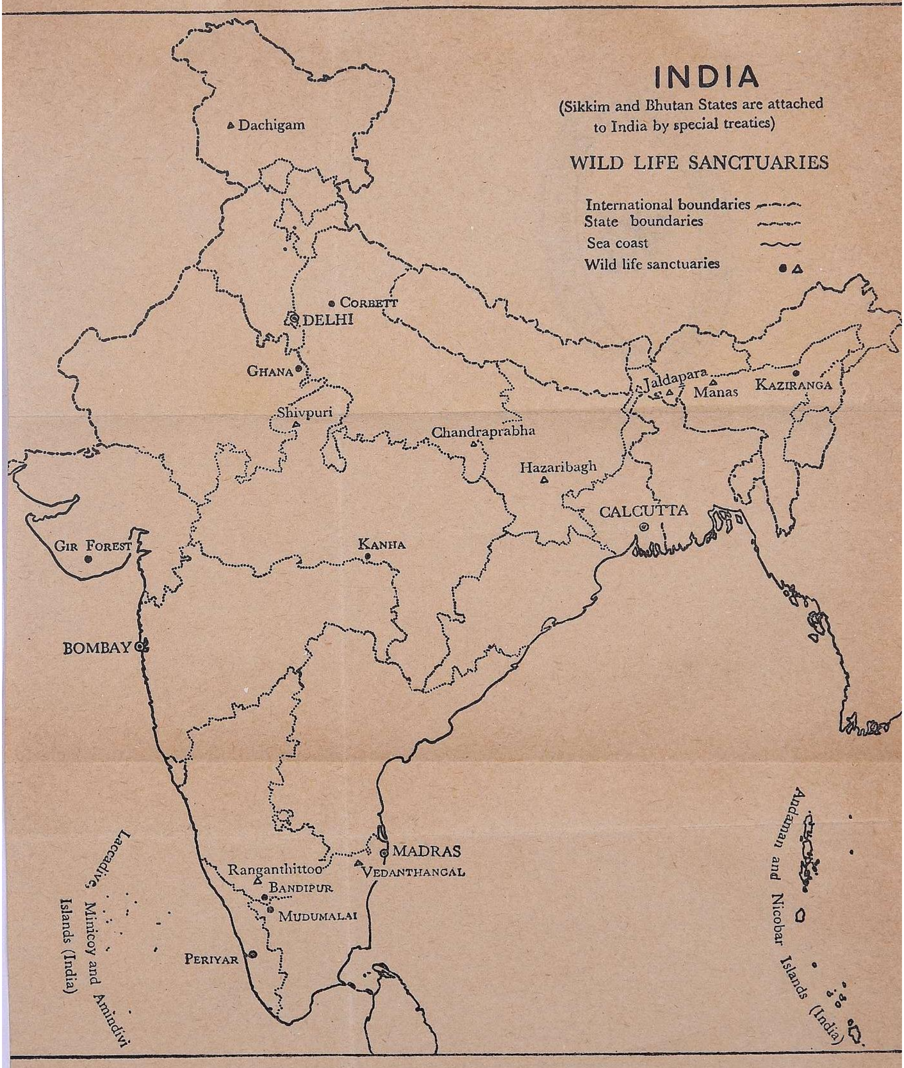
*Cochin*

M/s. Harrison & Cross Fields,
Cochin (Head Qrts.)

**For all tourist information, please contact:**

| Overseas | | Telephone |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Government of India Tourist Office, 19, East 49th Street, New York 17 (N.Y.), U.S.A. | .. MUrray Hill | 8-2245 |
| 2. Government of India Tourist Office, 685, Market Street, San Francisco 5 (Calif.), U.S.A. | .. EXbrook | 7-0066 |
| 3. Government of India Tourist Office, 177-179 King Street at University, Toronto-1, Canada .. | .. EMpire | 2-3188 |
| 4. Government of India Tourist Office, 28, Cockspur Street, London S.W. I., U.K. .. | .. TRAfalgar | 1717-8-9 |
| 5. Office National Indien de Tourisme, 8, Boulevard de la Madeleine, Paris (9), France .. | OPEra<br>.. ANJou | 00-84<br>83-86 |
| 6. Indisches Verkehrsburo, Baseler Hochhaus, Baseler Strasse 46, First Floor, Frankfurt/Main, West Germany | .. | 332380 and 332396 |
| 7. Government of India Tourist Office, Leonard House, 46, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, C.I., Australia .. | MF<br>.. MF | 8057<br>8491 |
| 8. Government of India Tourist Office, Bank of Ceylon Building, York Street, Fort, Colombo, Ceylon .. | .. | 78805 |

| In India | Telephone |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Government of India Tourist Office, 123, Queen's Road, Churchgate, Bombay .. | 242144 and 242145 |
| 2. Government of India Tourist Office, 13, Old Court House Street, Calcutta .. .. | 23-5721 and 23-2819 |
| 3. Government of India Tourist Office, 88, Janpath, New Delhi .. .. .. | 47057 |
| 4. Government of India Tourist Office, 35, Mount Road, Madras .. .. .. | 86999 |
| 5. Government of India Tourist Office, The Mall, Agra .. .. .. .. | 2377 |
| 6. Government of India Tourist Office, Krishna Vilas, Station Road, Aurangabad .. | 17 |
| 7. Government of India Tourist Office, 15-B, The Mall, Varanasi (Banaras) Cantt. .. | 4189 |
| 8. Government of India Tourist Office, 2, Andrews Building (Top Floor) Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore-1 .. .. | 4505 |
| 9. Government of India Tourist Office, Willingdon Island, Cochin .. .. .. | WDI/45 |
| 10. Government of India Tourist Office, Ajit Mansions, Nehru Road, Darjeeling .. .. | 50 |
| 11. Government of India Tourist Office, Rajasthan State Hotel, Jaipur .. .. | 2200 |
| 12. Government of India Tourist Office, Plot No. 5, Hamidia Road, Bhopal .. .. | 649 |


INDIA
(Sikkim and Bhutan States are attached to India by special treaties)
WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES
International boundaries
State boundaries
Sea coast
Wild life sanctuaries
Dachigam
CORBETT
DELHI
GHANA
Shivpuri
Chandraprabha
Hazaribagh
Jaldapara
Manas
KAZIRANGA
CALCUTTA
GIR FOREST
KANHA
BOMBAY
MADRAS
Ranganthittoo
VEDANTHANGAL
BANDIPUR
MUDUMALAI
PERIYAR
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (India)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India)